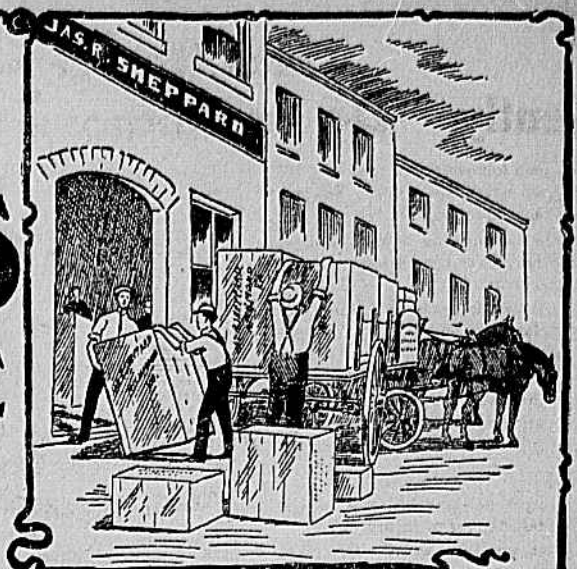


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Sheppard's \$7.50 Suits—May's price.....\$3.75
Sheppard's \$6.00 Suits—May's price.....\$3.00
Sheppard's \$5.00 Suits—May's price.....\$2.50
Sheppard's \$4.00 Suits—May's price.....\$2.00
Sheppard's \$2.00 Suits—May's price.....\$1.00

New Suits With Prices Chopped in Two

Sheppard's \$22.50 Suits, May's Price \$11.25
Every Suit in this gathering truly reflects the workmanship of the master tailor. Think of the saving, too!

Sheppard's \$20.00 Suits, May's Price \$10.00
In each garment there's style and satisfaction. Hand-made lapels, hand-made buttonholes, haircloth front. Many other good points, also.

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An Ideal Suit for service for business, and, remember, they are yours at exactly one-half price.

New Suits for Young Men

At 50 Per Cent. Under Sheppard's Price.

Young Men's \$25.00 Suits at.....\$12.50
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With Sheppard's Price Tags Cut in Half

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Sheppard's \$5.00 Trousers—May's price....\$2.50
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Dave May says:

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50c Anchor Brand Shirts, new patterns,

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All of Sheppard's 50c Neckwear now

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Dave May says:

The head is the place for original ideas—not a loafing place for the hair.

An Asiatic View of Japan's World-Menace

By SAINT NIHAL SING, of India, Traveler and Writer

(Copyright, 1908, by Joseph B. Bowles.) During and immediately succeeding the Russo-Japanese War the press of Europe and America went into ecstasies over the prowess of the Japanese soldier and the level-headedness and strategic ability of the officers who engineered the task of grappling with the Russian army and navy. Enthusiastic panegyrics were written regarding the sacrifices which the patriotic islanders had made to avert a menace to their national existence. Lavish praise was bestowed on the wonderful manner in which Japan, in a brief term of years, had modernized and prepared itself to whelp the Occident with his own weapon.

During the last few months, the tenor of comments has considerably changed, and in many instances editorial writers are deploring the fact that any "fuss" ever was made about the achievements of Japan. The people have commenced to remark that, after all is said and considered, the Japanese are ordinary humans and not

supernatural beings, and the Pacific coast influx of Japanese immigrants has created an extensive and intensive alarm, and caused thinkers and statesmen to pause and consider that the Japanese aggressiveness, fanned into volcanic activity by the successes in the Russo-Japan War, constitutes a menace to the world—at least to the Pacific coast of North America.

And it is not the Occident alone which is cogitating over the world menace of Japan. The Orient also is displaying unmistakable signs of being fearful of the menacing position and tactics which the island nation has assumed of late.

Like the Occident, the entire Orient showed unbounded admiration of Japan's struggle with Russia. To the Orient the issues involved in the Russo-Japan War meant more than they did to the Western world. The Asians were enthusiastic and appreciative of Japan's proving to the Occident that an Asiatic nation was cap-

able of using Western methods of warfare to defeat a Western people; and if possible the praise of the Orient was more lavish than that of the Occident. But, as in America and Europe, the Asian attitude toward the Mikado's subjects has undergone a great change. Asia has become fearful of the methods Japan is employing to secure commercial markets and proclaiming its political suzerainty in Asiatic countries.

The first shock was occasioned by the excesses committed by Japan in Korea. To the entire continent it was patent that Japan was not assuming the suzerainty of Korea for altruistic purposes; the peninsula was to be the rd. of the Russian and to be utilized by the expanding Japanese. It was expected by Eastern people that the Japanese would make the civilization and development of Korea and its resources a mere secondary object; they would subject the Koreans to the militarism since forced upon them. Japan can offer but feeble excuses for her policy of self-glorification and expansion and for inaugurating a reign of terrorism in Korea.

Her present attitude toward China and her administration of Manchuria unmistakably indicate that the Japanese are determined to carry their operations farther in the continent. If the Chinese reports are to be relied upon, it is certain that the Japanese are making the best of their tenure of Manchuria. By practically monopolizing its trade; by offering special facilities to her own merchant princes and captains of industry; by transplanting the petty shopkeepers and affording profitable employment in railroad and government offices to the Japanese proletariat, etc., they are paving the way for complete domination.

Japan's program of expansion, it may be remarked, is much like that of England. The island nation of the Orient appears to be bent the same way as the island nation of the Occident. England went to India for trade purposes. The East-India Company, a purely commercial organization of monopolists, finding that the government of the day in India was impotent and that general lawlessness and anarchy prevailed, forced visions of obtaining the political supremacy of Hindostan; since the throttling of the Indian industries and the control of the East-Indian markets could then, by control of the tariff, be more effectively and easily brought about.

When the English went to India it was the East-India "gold" that attracted them. At that time the country was industrially prosperous. East-Indian muslins and brass and wood art work were the furore of France and England in that day; but within a few decades the law was so made and administered by the British that English manufactures displaced the East-Indian, just as the Englishman displaced the natives of the land in the government offices. Within a few generations the East-Indians fell from their pre-eminent industrial position, and to-day, by means of a boycott of English goods and various other devices employed to overcome the barriers placed in their way by the alien tariff makers and administrators, they are just regenerating themselves from the lowest and most discouraging sloughs of decadence.

Japan's career in Korea and Manchuria, significantly shows that the subjects of the Mikado are following

in the footsteps of their Occidental ally, for commercial purposes, railroads, telegraph, post-offices, electric lights, etc., have been established in India, and a few million of East-Indians have been enabled to come in close contact with Western culture; but India has paid a fearful price for these features of modernization and the benefits which have accrued to India from them are merely incidental. Japan's political administration of Korea and Manchuria may add these and probably other features of civilization; it may lead to imparting education to Koreans and Manchurians; but this will be incidental and for these advantages Korea and Manchuria will pay a most exorbitant price.

When the Anglo-Japanese treaty was signed a few years ago, the people of India, who had expected that the Japanese would copy Asia-for-the-Asiatics sentiments, denounced the alliance and expressed keen disappointment that an Asian nation should join a European power to keep India, an Oriental country, under subjection. Hindostan was bitterly chagrined. This disappointment is becoming acuter and changing into a feeling of resentment since the development of Japanese plans for exploiting Korea and Manchuria.

The people of India are fast awakening to the consciousness that the foreign policy of Japan is not to merge in an Asia-for-the-Asiatics combine, but to reserve Asia for the Japanese.

These apprehensions of the East-Indians are simply justified by the sentiments of the Japanese, crystallized in a recent frank statement by Count Okuma, the Japanese statesman, made before the Kobe Chamber of Commerce. He said:

"You can go everywhere with ease and pleasure under the protection of the Japanese fleet. Being oppressed by the Europeans, the 300,000,000 people of India are looking for Japanese protection. They have commenced to boycott European merchandise. If, therefore, the Japanese let the chance slip by and do not go into India, the

Indians will be disappointed. If one will not take gifts from heaven, heaven may send one misfortune. From old times India has been a land of treasure. Alexander the Great obtained there treasure sufficient to load 100 camels, and Mohammedan Attila also obtained riches from India. Why should not the Japanese stretch out their hands towards that country, now that the people are looking to the Japanese? The Japanese ought to go to India, the South Ocean, and other parts of the world."

Count Okuma has since corrected this report of his speech, and declares that he did not mean that Japan should politically subjugate India, but only meant that the island nation should commercially exploit it. Ramanatha Chatterji, the editor of the Modern Review, one of the highest class East-Indian publications under purely native management, trenchantly comments on this point:

"It is not often that we shall hear so honest an avowal as is contained in this extract of the real aims and intentions of Japan. The Japanese ambassador in London was referred to before publication for his comment on Count Okuma's speech, and he answered that it referred only to trade interests. It will be strange indeed if Englishmen can accept this explanation. A speech which referred to trade interests only, founds all its sanction—not on South Sea or chartered enterprises, not on the history of factories or merchant colonizations, but—on Alexander the Great, on Mohammed and on Attila. . . . The Eng-

lish are alone in Europe in being blind to the aims of Japanese foreign policy. . . . Certain it is that should English policy drive the people of any Asiatic country into a desperate acceptance of the Japanese, the people of that land would ever after have cause to curse the day. If we want to know what are likely to be the methods of Japanese rule, it is well that we should keep our eyes upon Korea."

All the other enlightened Asiatic countries share this East-Indian attitude towards Japan. China appears to be wide-awake in this respect. From the manner in which the Celestials are protesting against allowing the Japanese to smuggle arms and provisions of war into Manchuria at the present time it is evident that the Dragon Empire is alive to the menacing attitude Japan has assumed toward Asia. The possibility of a war between Japan and China perhaps depends upon how full the coffers of the Japanese exchequer are; or how much money England and other pro-Japanese Occidental nations can loan the Mikado's government; but certain it is that the entire Orient is vibrant with a dread of the new Japanese slogan: "Asia for the Japanese."

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